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LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the Aide Memoire by the Government of Yugoslavia in the wake of the attack launched on the Yugoslav armed forces from the territory of the Republic of Hungary.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the document thereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

AIDE MEMOIRE

In the wake of the attack by the Croatian armed forces on the Yugoslav armed forces carried out on 3 April 1992 from the territory of the Republic of Hungary, the Yugoslav Government wishes to provide the following facts:

In violation of the Sarajevo Agreement on the cease-fire, the Croatian armed forces launched a heavy offensive on 3 April 1992 at 5.50 a.m. on the Yugoslav village Torjanci (Baranja). On the same day, 20 minutes later, at 6.10 a.m., two tanks and 5-7 officers of the Hungarian armed forces came from the direction of the village Eperjes from the territory of the Republic of Hungary to the border stone D-41 (south-west from the border watchtower for 1,600 m) and opened tank and machine gun-fire on the targets in the Yugoslav territory, firing 43 shells. At the same time, from the direction of the border stone D-56, also from the territory of the Republic of Hungary, the Yugoslav border watchtower came under sniper fire and 50 shots were fired.

Following these activities, the tanks and 40 members of the Croatian armed forces, who took part in the attack on the village of Torjanci, have withdrawn towards the village of Eperjes in the territory of the Republic of Hungary.

As a result of these activities there were 19 dead and 15 wounded members of the Yugoslav armed forces.

In the aftermath of this serious incident the Yugoslav side lodged a strong protest with the Hungarian side.

The graveness of this incident represents an act of flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, the relevant Security Council resolutions on Yugoslavia, especially the articles urging all parties not to interfere in the Yugoslav crisis, as well as those relating to the embargo on arms and military equipment deliveries. At the same time, it interferes with the realization of the Security Council resolution on the urgent deployment of the UNPROFOR peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia. Such acts on the part of the Republic of Hungary are in contradiction of the CSCE documents on the inviolability of frontiers and are contrary to the regulations of the Agreement between the Government of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Hungary and represent a serious violation of the state frontier regime, bordering on an aggression on the Yugoslav territory.